Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

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*** *The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*

FOR SAVANNAH,

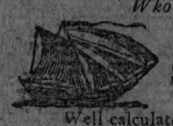
The fast-sailing and welll accomodated ship
SWIFT-PACKET,
Patrick Gribben, *master*
Now lying at the upper side of Walnut-street Wharf. Will sail with all convenient speed—for freight or passage apply to the master on board or
N. & J. FRAZIER,
No 95, South Front-street.

Who have for sale,
A quantity of PRIME RICE in whole and half tierces.
august 4 §1w

☞ The ship *Swift Packet* is removed to CLIFFORD's wharf, between market and Arch streets—She is now ready to receive Freight, and will sail for Savannah on Tuesday next, the 14th instant
Ten tierces Rice, marked A. P. was landed from on board the said ship; the owner is requested to apply for them, at No. 82, Walnut street.
august 8 §114

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of
Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.
The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
Who has For Sale,



TWO
Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—
The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.
The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.
☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore,* or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
august 3 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP
LENNOX;
Burthen about two hundred tons, almost a new vessel, having performed only two whaling voyages; is newly sheathed and the hull put in compleat order, with two new masts. The ship is sharp built, and sails remarkably fast. The timbers, plank, &c must be well filled with oil from the business in which she has been employed, and of course must be very durable. Should any person incline to purchase the ship for a whaling voyage, they may be accommodated with all the imp ements necessary for whaling, two boats, &c.
Also—For Sale,
A Cargo of excellent Oil,
in casks that are full bound with iron hoops, and in excellent order for shipping.
ALSO—
A few thousand wt. of Whale Bone.
Apply on board to capt. Timothy Long, at the still house wharf, or to the subscriber, corner of Arch and Sixth street. JOSEPH BALL.
july 31. 2,4,7,9,11,13A

To be Sold,
An elegant and convenient House,
In Chesnut street, next door to the Bank of North America.
THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.——Apply to the Printer.
august 8 §

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD
july 26. eutf

A Doctor is wanted,

FOR A SHIP BOUND TO CANTON.
Apply at No. 25, Dock street.
july 30 §tw

☞ Should a gentleman, a native of Teneriffe, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Cevel at one time, and at another by that of Lewis Cevel Pelliser, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something highly to his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with *twenty dollars*, by applying as above. Mr. Pelliser is supposed to be some where in the state of Massachusetts.
august 1 §

Batkenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
ebruary 2. eodtf

Boston Glass,

THE Company now engaged in carrying on the Glass Manufactory, with pleasure assure the public, they have at length brought the business into a situation that will allow them to promise a strict punctuality in the execution of all orders, and a superiority in the glass they manufacture to any imported.
Their Agents, Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and Co. of Philadelphia, will receive and transmit to the Company, orders from any part of the Southern States, and will contract for the delivery of the Glass, on terms as reasonable as could be procured from the Company themselves.
Letters and orders directed to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the works in Boston, shall meet the strictest attention.
N. B. They cut of any size from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches.
july 27 2aw3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the 7th section of "an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes," passed the 16th of July, 1798. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint a number not exceeding four, teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers, who shall be entitled to the monthly pay of fifty dollars, and two rations per day.
NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to those gentlemen who are qualified and desirous to engage as teachers upon the terms expressed in the said act, of the sciences necessary to the artillerists and engineers, to forward their applications and recommendations to the secretary for the department of war.
The sciences most necessary to the artillerists and engineers, are the several branches of the mathematics, particularly gunnery, fortification, hydraulics, hydrostatics, and the calculations of masonry, timber, &c. also mineralogy, military architecture and designing.
JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 31. d3w

Artillerists Pocket Companion.

Just Published,
A SYSTEM for the Discipline of the Artillery of the United States of America, or the Young Artillerists Pocket Companion,
By Colonel STEVENS,
An officer in the Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and since in the militia—price 1 dollar and 12 1-2 cents. Sold by ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co. (lately removed from No. 40, South Second Street, to No. 30, Chesnut street) who have for sale, a very general assortment of Books and Stationary on the very lowest terms, by wholesale and retail.
august 1 *3t

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given;
A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables——Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*
No 168, High-street.
july 31 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
100 hogsheads RUM,
Of high proof and fine flavour
july 19 §

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.
WINES.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.
For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.
may 4 eodtf

Just Received and for sale by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Second and Chesnut Street—and at the Office of the Editor, price 3 16ths of a dollar,
AN ORATION,
Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798.
By THEODORE DWIGHT.

FOR SALE,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or other who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply printer. april 5 m&wtf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof, a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

The Public are hereby informed,
THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.
JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 §

For Sale,
THE time of an indented NEGRO MAN, Who is an excellent Cook, has about eight years to serve.——*ALSO,*
The time of an Indented Negro Boy,
Who is a good House Servant, and has about nine years to serve, they are both perfectly honest and sober——For terms apply to No. 166 South Front-street.
august 7 4awtf

FOR SALE—BY
JAMES JACKS,
No. 134, Market street, one door below the President's,
Gilt, plated and steel mounted horsemen Swords
Gilt and plated mounted Hangers and Cut and Thrusts
Silver and gilt mounted Dress Swords and Dirks
Morocco Sword Belts and steel Hooks
Rich gold and silver Epaulets and Spangles
Gold and silver Laces, Cords and Threads
A great variety of double and single barrelled Fowling Pieces, with silver and steel mounting
Silver and steel mounted double and single barrelled Holster Pistols
Double and single barrelled Pocket Pistols with bayonets
A large assortment of japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, of a superior quality
Tortoishells Combs and sheet Ivory
Best warranted Razors
Sportsmen's and Penknives, and fine Scissors
Gold and silver Fruit Knives
Ship and pocket Spy Glasses
Surveyor's Compasses and Theodolites
Mathematical Instruments and Opera Glasses
A few elegant plated and japanned patent Lamps
German Flutes, plain, and Piano Fortes
1 Organized Piano Forte
Billiard Balls and Dice
Japanned tea and coffee Urns
Mahogany and sattin wood knife and spoon Cases, with Knives complete
A large assortment of Pocket Books, with gold and silver mounting
Backgammon Tables and portable Writing Desks
Elegant glass Lustres and Chimney Ornaments
Imperial Paintings
With an extensive assortment of Jewelry, Sterling Plate, Plated Goods, and Watches and Clocks, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale or retail, for cash or the usual credit.
N. B. Watches and Plate exchanged.
august 2 wf4w

Great Valley Troop of Light Dragoons.

AT a very respectable meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Chester county, held on the 17th inst. at the house of Wm. Webb, for the purpose of raising and equipping a Troop of Horse, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive applications of gentlemen desirous of joining this troop.
Resolved, That the members of this troop wear the Federal Cockade, as an emblem of patriotism
Any gentlemen desirous of joining this troop of horse, will please to apply to either of the undersigned COMMITTEE.
JOHN BULL, GEORGE DEWEES,
ISAAC WAYNE, JOHN REES.
WM. WEBB,
Chester county, July, 1798.
N. B. Before the close of the day, 15 members were enrolled and agreed to equip immediately.—There cannot be a doubt entertained but many worthy citizens of this county will follow the laudable example now set, and that in a few weeks the best services of this troop will be proferred to this Government.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-street.
WHO HAS ON HAND,
White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Irish Market
Macarty and
Medoc } WINES in Cases } Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.
may 29 eotf

Saffron of the best quality,
Wharton & Lewis,
No 112 South Front street, *Have for Sale,*
A quantity of green coffee in tierces
Muscovado sugar in hhds } *entitled to*
Pimento, & } *drawback*
Ginger
Also, excellent old Jamaica rum in hogsheads
Madeira wine in pipes & half pipes
And about 70 barrels tanners' oil
july 21 2awtf

CLERK.

WANTS a place, a Man who has been several years in that capacity in this city, and will be well recommended from where he served. He is a thorough accomptant and book keeper, and although brought up to the mercantile business, from having occasion for a few hours in the day at home, he would prefer on that account a Public Office. A line directed to M. M. and left at the office of the Gazette of the United States, will be duly attended to. eotf july 21

The Subscribers have for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS—viz.
Old Madeira Wine
Old red Port Wine, in pipes.
Claret, in hogsheads } *Entitled to the drawback*
Do. of excellent quality, in cases containing 2 and 3 dozen bottles each,
Latour White Wine, do.
Heavy black Pepper,
Slinglass, 1st sort,
A new 7 inch Hawser, 120 fathoms.
BESIDES A VARIETY OF
India and Chinese Goods.
Philips, Cramond & Co.
July 31 8t.

SUGARS AND COFFEE.

A PARCEL of excellent Port-au-Prince sugars, and about 20,000 wt. of coffee—For sale.
J. YARD.
july 28. eo2ct

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,
No. 13 ARCH-STREET,
Have for Sale
200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.
ALSO,
A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.
june 27 32wtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.
That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.
1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman like manner.
2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.
3d. For every stand of arms with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.
4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.
5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.
6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.
7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.
For the Secretary of the Treasury,
John Steele, comptroller.
Treasury Department
June 22d, 1798. 2awtf

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Street.
WHERE he is just opening a very extensive supply of clock dials, cut brass, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice stone and emery, sheet brass, hand and bench vices, pitch and clock pivers, large and small files, shoe and knee chapes, chains, seals and keys, gold, gilt and silver watches, spring and weight clocks.
june 12 tu&stf

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an assessment of Six Dollars is levied on each share,—payable, one half in 30, and the remainder in 60 days from the 3d inst. which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 North Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned. The Proprietors will please to recollect the necessity of being punctual, otherwise the forfeiture of their shares will be incurred, agreeably to the constitution.
By Order of the Board.
SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*
august 7 tuths1m

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at No 49 North Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,
To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by
JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Philadelphia, 1st August, 1798. §

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
August 1st, 1798
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifty-five dollars on each share of the Stock of this Company, for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.
James S. Cox, President.
august 2 §15t

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY, who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.
august 4 §

To be Sold,
That elegantly situated BRICK HOUSE and LOT adjoining of eight or nine Acres of Land, fronting on High-Street in the City of Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey.
THE House is upwards of fifty feet front, forty feet deep, and two stories high, with four well finished rooms on each floor, the garret ceiled, and a good cellar under the whole---Commanding in front, an extensive view of the harbor and bay down to Sandy-Hook, the Light-house and shipping to and from New-York---in the rear a pleasing prospect of Raritan river for some miles towards Brunswick; and also of the sound towards Elizabeth-town. The garden is spacious, in good order, and well laid out, in the rear of which is a small orchard of excellent fruit; on the premises are also a large coach-house and stables, and a well of good water; a public bath is erected on the shore not far from the house, and at the distance of about two miles is a mineral spring, which has a variety of cases proves very salutary --Upon the whole, the house and its conveniences, the healthful and airy situation of the place, render it an object worthy the attention of any gentleman of fortune.---For farther particulars and terms, apply to John Stevens at Hoboken, near New-York, to John Roe, merchant in New-York, or to Richard Stevens residing on the premises.
august 6 §10t

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."
1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.
2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.
3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
Edward Jones, sec'ry.
june 30 12awtf

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POETRY.

To the old American Tune "*The Day is Broke.*"

ANOTHER ſtormy day is come,
Loud blow the trumpet, ſtrike the drum—
The ſoul inſpiring fife;
Fierce be the claſh of ſounding arms,
It ſoon each trembling fear diſarms,
Tis Tribute—Death or Life.

What if we lov'd and fought one foe,
With thoſe who hate, who ſpoil us now,
Is gratitude their due?
We early taught them Freedom's lore,
We fed them—cloth'd and fed their poor
They to our boſoms grew.

But ſhall the baſe, the inſidious band
Spread baleful treaſon thro' our land;
Our morals, hearts deſtroy;
Daſh thro' our throat the fatal knife,
Stab what we value more than life,
Our Wife, our Girl, our Boy?

No! let their madneſs to us prove,
Their greedy graſp of Empire's Love,
Their wiſh of angry ſway:
But O! let us be friends at home
Againſt them roll the rattling drum,
And dart the bayonet's ray.

Strike glitt'ring Faulchion, well worn ſteel,
On heads which honor never feel
If Tribute they demand;
Take the brown muſket dear to Fame,
(Stampt with our country's bleſſed name)
Pois'd oft by hero's hand.

Defend your rights, your country's laws,
The ſkies will redden in your cauſe,
And patriot thunder roll!
'Tis now—that HE who once ſtood forth,
And marked his own, his country's worth,
Again expands his ſoul.

To him look up! your guardian! guide!
His country's joy; its friend, its pride,
And when the day clouds on,
That he ſhall lead the embattled war,
O! croud and follow from afar
The Man, 'tis *WASHINGTON.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

[Extract from a work printed in Germany, entitled, "Hiſtorical intelligence and Political Conſiderations, concerning the French Revolution, by Chriſtopher Girtanner, Surgeon and Doctor of Phyſick." The third volume; ſupplement.]

There hath been for ſome time paſt in almoſt all European countries much talk concerning the Propaganda, a ſociety whoſe members are bound by ſolemn engagements to ſtir up ſubjects againſt their lawful rulers, and to promote diſſentions and agitations in all European ſtates Hitherto this ſociety is known chiefly by the effects produced by it: it conſiſts of two orders or claſſes of men, viz. men of enthuſiaſtic diſpoſi ions, who imagine themſelves to be called to reform the world, and of ambitious, miſchievous knaves, who flatter the former in order to uſe them as their tools, and whoſe wiſh it is to breed trouble, confuſion and diſtraction, which affords them an opportunity to fiſh in troubled waters, and to lay hold on power after it hath been wreſted from the hands of thoſe men in whom it had been lawfully and rightly placed.

I have taken great pains (even in France itſelf) to obtain an accurate account of this club or ſociety: I found means to become a member of almoſt every club in Paris, even of that famous club of 1789, whoſe Preſident was the marquis de Condorcet; and which, to the beſt of my knowledge, never admitted any foreigner as a member except myſelf. But notwithſtanding all my pains, endeavors, and reſearches, concerning the Propaganda, were in vain until lately, when I obtained by the kindneſs of an eminent man, in whoſe heart the welfare of mankind is ſincerely impreſſed, the following *authentic account*, which I have here tranſlated, and by his permiſſion communicate: I have no doubt of the authenticity of this accouut.

The club of the Propaganda is very different from the jacobin club, notwithſtanding they are too frequently confounded with each other. The jacobins are the ſtirrers up of the national aſſembly; on the other hand, the Propaganda are the ſeducers and ſtirrers up of the *whole human race.* This club exiſted as early as the year 1786, and the lords Rochefoucault, Condorcet, and the Abbe Sieyes, were at the head of it.

Their *tenets* are as follow; and for the furtherance of them, their *ſociety* is eſtabliſhed as a *philoſophical order*, whoſe object it is to *control the opinions* of mankind. To become a member of this ſociety, it is neceſſary that the candidate be either a defender and promoter of modern philoſophy (that is dogmatical atheiſm) or elſe a man of an ambitious character, turbulent and diſcontented with the government under which he lives. When he is admitted he gives his *word of honor* to obſerve *ſecrecy*; before he is accepted, he is informed that the number of members is very great, ſpread over all the earth, and that all theſe members labor inceſſantly to put any falſe or traiterous members (who might betray their ſecrets) out of the way. The candidate further gives his word of honor, that he will communicate all information he may acquire, to his brethren; that he will always defend the people in oppoſition to the government; that he will do his utmoſt to reſiſt all peremptory (by him called arbitrary) commands, and do all that in him lies to introduce an univerſal tolerance of all religions.

There are two claſſes of members, ſuch as pay and ſuch as do not pay, they pay according to their ability; the number of contributing members were about 5000, the number of non-contributing members about 50,000; theſe bind themſelves to ſpread the doctrines of the Propaganda in all countries, and to promote the deſigns thereof.

The *order* has two degrees, adſpirants and initiate; the firſt is acqnainted with the *ſcope* of the order, but the latter is alſo informed as to the *means* the order uſes to obtain this end. An aſpirant cannot be admitted into the degree of initiate until he has undertaken a philoſophical miſſion, and can clearly prove that he has made ten proſelytes. The treaſury of the order poſſeſſes at preſent 20 millions of livres, ready money; and, according to the laſt accounts there will be, before the end of this year (1791) 30 millions in it.

The order is built upon the following principles: opinion and neceſſity (or need) are the ſprings of all human action; if you therefore can cauſe the need, neceſſity, want, or deſpondence (call it which you will,) to ſpread. you may thereby controul the opinions of mankind. and will be enabled to ſhake all the ſyſtems of the world, even thoſe which ſeem to have the firmeſt foundations.

To delude the Hollanders has coſt the *order* great labour: but the conſideration *that the blow becomes univerſal* has ſuſtained them. The plan of the order is as follows: No one can deny but that the oppreſſion, under which ſome men live (let it be practiſed where it will) is a great cruelty & calamity, this therefore muſt be removed and put an end to by the light of philoſophy. When this is done, it will only then be needful to wait for the favourable period in which the minds of mankind will be *univerſully* tuned to accept the new ſyſtem, which muſt be preached all at once over the whole of Europe. Thoſe who obſtinately reſiſt this ſyſtem, we muſt endeavour by perſuaſion or by *need* to renounce their oppoſition; but if they perſiſt, and are incorrigible, they muſt be treated as the Jews have been treated, and be excluded from the rights of ſociety, driven from among men.

There is another article in the ſociety's plan which is no leſs remarkable; it is this. The Propaganda muſt not not try to bring her plan to bear until ſhe is perfectly convinced that the need (want or neceſſity) exiſt; it would be better to wait fifty years, than by precipitance to fail.

A numerous ſociety like this, whoſe members hitherto as yet act ſingly, which accumulates money, which goes to work ſlowly, and carefully avoids all precipitance, which will ſtrike no blow until ſhe is well aſſured of almoſt certain ſucceſs, ſuch a ſociety is a dangerous thing; their progreſs may poſſibly be ſwift, and deliverance out of their hand ſeems next to an impoſſibility. The Dutch patriots who fled to France conſidered *the Propaganda* as their *chief anchor*: Suppoſe (ſay they) ſuppoſe then that the Houſe of Auſtria will afford us no aſſiſtance, there yet remains for us the *Propaganda*; there are miſſionaries of this order all over Holland, and perhaps even already ſome regular lodges.

In ths club of the friends of the people at Bruſſels, a ſpeaker lately expreſſed himſelf in the following words: "Every where they are preparing fetters, but philoſophy and reaſon will one day triumph, and the time will come when the unlimited, uncontrouled *ruler* of the Ottoman Empire in the evening ſhall lay himſelf to reſt as a *deſpot*, and in the morning ſhall ariſe as a citizen."

The treaſury of the propaganda receives conſiderable ſums from all the provinces of Holland.

STAUNTON, (Virg.) July 24.

At a meeting of the field officers of the 81ſt regiment of militia in the county of Bath, with a repreſentative from each company, and a number of other reſpectable inhabitants at the court-houſe, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1798,—

On motion, Valentine White was appointed Secretary,

Major John White was unanimouſly elected Chairman,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That an addreſs be preſented to the Preſident of the United States, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a ſelect committee to prepare the ſame, to wit: Samuel Blackburn, Charles Cameron, John Brown, William Poage & George Poage,—who brought in the following report, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PSESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHILE France, faithful to her declarations of "Renouncing conqueſt or interference in the government of other nations," attended to her own emancipation and the expulſion of tyrants, leagued for the purpoſe of reſtoring her ancient form of government, and riveting her former chains; we viewed her cauſe as the cauſe of MAN, rejoiced at her ſucceſs, and regretted her misfortunes as involving the intereſts of human nature; but when a ſyſtem of offenſive war, maſſacre and indiſcriminate plunder, ſucceeded to ſober and rational defence; when the rights of MAN, the right of property, things ſacred and things common were ſacrificed to national ambition, and the power to conquer and extort money, invariably furniſhed the pretext and juſtified the meaſures, we ſeriouſly lamented that a revolution ſo glorious in its commencement, unequalled in the extent and celerity of its progreſs, ſhould terminate ſo little to the credit of the principal actors, or real advantage of that magnanimous people: if theſe were our feelings while diſintereſted ſpectators of the conduct of France, what muſt they now be, when ſhe, having exhauſted the blood and treaſures of Europe, is extending her views to this government, and by the moſt unjuſtifiable and unprovoked ſpoliations on the property of its citizens, is draining her principal ſources of wealth and revenue, and by inſidious appeals to the people againſt the government, calculated to foment diviſions in our country, preparatory for the more eaſy introduction of her plan of UNIVERSAL DISORGANIZATION and reception of that conſtitution or form of government, ſhe may pleaſe to dictate at the point of the bayonet, arts already practiſed with too much ſucceſs in Europe.

Under theſe impreſſions, Sir, we would do injuſtice to ourſelves in concealing the entire ſatisfaction we feel, at the decided meaſures adopted by our government in reſpect to that nation. Can France, intoxicated as ſhe is, ſeriouſly believe that Americans having ſo long enjoyed the bleſſings of an efficient government, which happily combines the greateſt perſonal liberty, individual ſecurity, and national honor, the effect of a moſt enlightened policy and price of the deareſt blood of their fathers, could poſſibly be induced by promiſes or threats to abandon it, but with their lives? No—we declare to you and to the world, the conſtitution we have adopted we will tranſmit inviolate to poſterity, or periſh in its ruins; it is not for us to ſay, whether war is or is not neceſſary; the conſtitution of our choice has delegated the deciſion to a different department. Peace, honorable peace! we rank amongſt the firſt of earthly bleſſings; war we view as the ſcourge of human nature; this however we do ſay, our perſons & property are ſubject to the call of our country; either or both are ready to be ſacrificed in her defence in manly oppoſition to invaſion or national inſult, either from the long accredited deſpotiſms of the old world or the government of France regenerated--Really the moſt energetic deſpotiſm, concealed under the new-fangled appellation of citizens directors, and the advocates of liberty and equality.

At this trying criſis, Sir, when the moſt eſſential intereſts of our country may be at ſtake, when the ſecret enemies of our moſt excellent conſtitution begin to ſhew themſelves, when the moſt ſalutary meaſures adopted by our government, are miſconſtrued and oppoſed by men too, to ſome of whom we would willingly aſcribe the beſt of motives; when foreign enemies are calculating on our internal diviſions, and domeſtic enemies are laboring to realize thoſe calculations; we eſteem it our duty to add (however late the declaration) that in attachment to our country, in obedience to her laws, in reſpect to the character and confidence adopted by our chief magiſtrate, *we yield to none*; and only wait his call to rally round the ſtandard of our conſtitution, and ſeal this declaration with our blood.

(Signed by order of the meeting)

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.
VAL. WHITE, Secretary.

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleſton. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The poſt by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any perſon chuſes to have their letters ſent by land only, they will pleaſe to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwiſe they will be ſent by that conveyance which will firſt ſtart after the letters are left in the poſt-office.

Joſeph Haberſham,
Poſt-Maſter Gemeral.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1798. §1t

☞ The Office of the Inſurance Company of North America, is removed to the School Houſe, near the Market, in Germantown.

Orders for Inſurance, left at the ſouth eaſt corner of Arch and Sixth ſtreets, will be duly forwarded. auguſt 13

☞ The Office of the Inſurance Company of the State of Pennſylvania, is removed to the North weſt corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets. §1w auguſt 13.

☞ Any perſon in the neighbourhood of Germantown deſirous of effecting Inſurances at the Office of the Inſurance Company of the State of Pennſylvania, now opened at the North Weſt Corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the houſe of Samuel W. Fiſher, Eſq. in Germantown.

auguſt 13 §1w

☞ *John W. Vancleve*, Attorney at Law is removed to the houſe of capt. John Harriſon at the 5 Mile Stone, on Point Road, near Frankford.

augnſt 13 §3t

☞ The Office of the Collector of this Port is removed to Congreſs Hall, where the Cuſtom-Houſe buſineſs is now tranſacted.

auguſt 11.

☞ The Poſt-Office will be moved on Monday the 13th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. to the North-ſide of Market-ſtreet, the firſt houſe Weſt of Eleventh-ſtreet, where Merchants and others are requeſted to ſend for their letters; as the Letter-carriers will be ſtopped carrying letters out, after that time.

Poſt Office, Philadelphia. auguſt 11.

☞ The Subſcribers have removed for the preſent from Penn-ſtreet to Eleventh-ſtreet, between Filbert and High-ſtreets.

Willings & Francis.

auguſt 9 §2w

☞ *Wanted*—A ſituation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a perſon regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Inſurance buſineſs in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the Weſt-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended,—Pleaſe to enquire at the Printer's.

auguſt 11

This Day Publiſhed,

And for ſale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798,

At the requeſt of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniverſary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have ſuſtained, call for—*Juſtice.* That Reparation and that Juſtice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmneſs.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *diſunite* and *enſlave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the preſent."

Obſervations on the Boſton Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 *by the late J. Quincy, jun.*

auguſt 11

For Sale.

A ſtrong Second Hand Coachee,

With Steel Springs.—Enquire at No. 329, Market Street.

auguſt 9 §4t

A Houſe to let,

In Fourth ſtreet, next door to the Indian Queen. Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front ſtreet. 5 july 2

The Office of the Committee,

Appointed to ſuperintend the building of the Frigate to be loaned to the United States, is removed to No. 112 Spruce ſtreet—of which thoſe gentlemen who have not already come forward with their ſubſcriptions will pleaſe to take notice.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

auguſt 7 §

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

[☞ Since our laſt we have been favored with London papers to June 9—about 18 days later than before received. They were brought to town by Meſſrs Monkhouſe and Berkſdale, who came on ſhore from the Britiſh June Packet.] *(Col. Cen.)*

RASTADT, May 20.

The Deputation of the Empire, hath given an anſwer to the laſt note of the French Commiſſioners.—In this anſwer it refuſes to France any poſſeſſions on the right bank of the Rhine. But animated by a deſire for peace, it is willing to agree, that the centre of the Rhine ſhall be the boundary, and the iſlands in it, belong to that power, within whoſe half they lie; Ehrenbreitſtein, [which is on the right bank] it ſays, cannot be deſtroyed unleſs France gives an equivalent.

A new negociation between England and France, has been propoſed by Count Cobenzel, by direction of the Emperor.

His Pruſſian Majeſty will not accede to the demands of the French.

FRANKFORT, May 19.

Ruſſia has reſolved to take the moſt active part in the war, ſhould France refuſe peace, and ſupport England with all her power. This has been notified to the Emperor of Germany. who has in conſequence commiſſioned Count Cobenzel, to propoſe a new negociation between France and England.

Gen. Buonaparte's Expedition.

London, June 9. An expreſs from Lord St. Vincent mentions his having advice from the Mediterranean, that the Toulon fleet, having Gen. Buonaparte on board, had eluded the vigilance of Sir Horatio Nelſon; and had ſailed on the projected enterprize. In conſequence, orders have been iſſued for fitting for ſea, immediately, every ſhip of war, that can be put in commiſſion; and a ſevere preſs has taken place in all the maritime towns, and on the river.

That Ireland is the object of Buonaparte no queſtion can remain. A correſpondence between the inſurgents and the French Directory has been long kept up.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that Admiral Nelſon and Curtis, had joined St. Vincent's fleet;—which now conſiſts of 32 ſail of the line.—He is to go in queſt of the Toulon fleet, leaving the Spaniards to be watched by a ſmall ſquadron.

"ARMY OF ENGLAND"

London, May 30. Paris accounts ſtates, that Gen. Grenier is ſhortly to ſail from Dunkirk, for England; and that the troops have marched from St. Omers, Bethune, Arras, &c. for the coaſt.

May 28. On Saturday a bill paſſed the houſe of Commons, for manning the navy by ſuſpending all protections.

LONDON, May 26.

Dublin mail arrived yeſterday. Soldiers are placed at free quarters in that city. The ſoldiers and butchers lately had an affray, which ended in the former's favor. Several perſons are juſt arreſted for treaſons.

May 28.

The Iriſh mails, which arrived on Saturday, brought a variety of intelligence of the utmoſt importance. The lord lieutenant, on Tueſday laſt, ſent a meſſage to both houſes of parliament, ſtating that information had been received by his excellency, that the diſaffected had been daring enough to form a plan to poſſeſs themſelves, in the courſe of the preſent month, of the metropolis, and to ſeize the ſeat of government, and thoſe in authority within the city. The lords and commons, in conſequence of this meſſage, immediately entered into ſome loyal reſolutions, and each went up to the caſtle with an addreſs to the lord lieutenant; the latter with the ſpeaker at their head, diſplaying a laudable inſtance of ſage determination, by walking in proceſſion the whole of the way, through the moſt populous ſtreets of the metropolis.

Such is the abundance of money at preſent in the city, that one half of the whole amount of the loan for the ſervice of the year has already been paid into the bank by the ſubſcribers, although not more than two millions are yet due.

May 29.

The Iriſh rebels have been defeated at Saggard and Naas. Several hundreds killed.

May 30.

The Dublin Mail of the 25th inſtant, arrived yeſterday, by which we have received not only a confirmation of the dreadful accounts given in our laſt paper, but alſo ſome important details of ſeveral freſh actions which have taken place between the military and the rebels in various directions.—The rebellion is now openly ſupported in moſt parts of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath; and even the neighborhood of the metropolis has been aſſailed by the daring inſurgents. In ſome inſtances, they have made a deſperate reſiſtance; but in all they have been completely defeated with immenſe ſlaughter, while his majeſty's forces have ſuſtained very little loſs. Near Dunboyne, the rebels, who captured the baggage of two companies, guarded by a ſmall party of the Reay Fencibles, as ſtated in our paper of yeſterday, remained undiſperſed on the 24th; but on the following day a formidable army was ſent againſt them, who happily ſucceeded in putting the whole body to flight.

May 31.

By the Dublin mail of the 26th, which came to hand yeſterday, we have received accounts of ſeveral freſh actions having been fought between the military and the inſurgents, in the whole of which his majeſty's forces have completely triumphed. The rebellion has extended its influence into the counties of Wicklow and Carlow; ſo that there are now five counties in an open ſtate of inſurrection. The official details of the of the engagements, which took place Hacketſtown, in the county of Carlow, a at Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklo ſtate that the rebels loſt in the former thr hundred men, and in the latter between or and two hundred. Battles have alſo bee fought at Clare, Ballimor, Berretſtown Lucan, and Luſk, which terminated in ſimilar manner. The Rebels have burnt the town of Kulcullen, and deſtroyed a great part of the reſpectable city of Carlow, at which place a dreadful conflict took place, the reſult of which was, that four hundred of the miſguided wretches were ſlain, over whoſe mangled carcales the travellers from Dublin to the ſouthward were for a whole day obliged to paſs. Such is the frightful picture which our intelligence of yeſterday preſents to our view.

But this is not all; our advices from the ſouth ſtate, that the county of Kilkenny is in a very perturbed ſituation; that the greateſt apprehenſions are entertained in the counties of Tipperary ond Waterford; and that in the county of Cork, an open rebellion is hourly expected. The vicinity of the metropolis continues to be infeſted with numerous bodies of the inſurgents, againſt whom all the troops in the garriſon have received orders to march, and the protection of the city is now committed to the yeomanry, who, from their numbers and activity, appear fully adequate to the undertaking. Two members of Rathfarham volunteers, Meſſrs. Ledwich and Keggh, who headed the rebels in an action fought near that place, were on Sunday laſt, with eighteen others, executed in Dublin, purſuant to the ſentences of ſeveral courts martial; on the ſame day, Dr. Eſmond, of the county of Kildare, alſo ſuffered death, for rebellious behavior. The rebels have poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome unimportant poſts not far diſtant from the metropolis, and deſtroyed the bridge of Kulcullen, to prevent the communication with the South.

June 1.

The Gazette enables us to lay before our readers a diſpatch from the lord Lieutenant, dated the 27th ult. containiug an account of ſome further advantages obtained on the preceding day over the Rebels, at Taragh, Hill, about ten miles north of the metropolis, where they appeared in great numbers. For ſome time they reſiſted the attack of three companies of the Reay fencibles and ſeveral troops of yeomanry, but they were at length obliged to fly in all directions, leaving three hundred and fifty dead upon the field. *No priſoners.* The loſs on the part of the King's troops was nine rank and five killed and ſixteen wounded.

June 4.

The *official* intelligence which has arrived from Ireland ſince our laſt publication in ſome meaſure anſwers our expectations, and gratifies our hopes. A numerous body of rebels aſſembled on the Curragh of Kildare, (amounting to 4000) have laid down their arms, and given up a number of their leaders; that the communication between Dublin and Limerick, which had been cut off by the Inſurgents, has been reſtored; and that Sir. JAMES DUFF has retaken the town of Kildare, and killed between two and three hundred of the Inſurgents, who had poſſeſſion of that place, with the loſs of three men killed, and ſeveral wounded. The Gazette adds that "the ſouth is entirely quiet." We are ſorry, however, our letters from that quarter do not admit us to ſubſcribe to this laſt aſſertion. The rebels we are on the contrary aſſured, are ſtill in great force in the County of Wexford; & that a large detachment of the 10th regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel COLVILLE, which marched from Waterford for that county, on the 28th ult. had been cut off by the Inſurgents who, to the amount of near 7000 men, were in poſſeſſion of the City of Wexford and its neighbourhood, when the Gentleman who ſtates this unfortunate circumſtance came away.

June 6.

Maj. Gen. Fawcett having marched from Duncannon fort, with a company of the Meath regiment, was ſurrounded by a very large body between Taghmon and Wexford and defeated. The general effected his retreat to the fort. (Official.)

The town of Newtown Barry was attacked June 1, by the Rebels: They ſurrounded it in ſuch a manner that Col. L'Eſtrange, at firſt retreated in order to collect his force. He then attacked them and drove them from the town with great ſlaughter, and purſued them ſeveral miles. 500 of the Rebels were killed. The colonel's whole force was about 330. (Official.)

A party of rebels in endeavouring to enter Carlow have been defeated. (Official.)

Yeſterday's Iriſh Mails brought news to June 2. The Rebels appear to derive military inſtruction from their frequent diſaſters. In the North of Ireland which has affected much loyalty, ſuch indications of revolt have appeared that martial law is declared there. This was done at Belfaſt on Sunday laſt.

It is feared the Toulon fleet has eluded the vigilance of admiral Nelſon. [We think our accounts via Gibra tar and New-York later than any news from the ſtreights in London at the above date. Nelſon was off Toulon, the beginning of June.]

June 7.

A mail from Dublin and one from Waterford arrived yeſterday with news to the 3d. No action had taken place ſince the 1ſt inſt. The rebellion ſtill rages with unabated violence in the counties of Wicklow, Carlow and Welford, and it is feared is extending to Kilkenny and Tipperary, the former of which is proclaimed under martial law. The rebels ſtill hold the city and part of Weſtford—from whence women and children have fled to Milford in Wales; where thoſe who have long exiſted in affluence and eaſe are neceſſitated to buy lodgings in barns or ſleep in the fields.

Secretary Dundas is afflicted with a fit of the palſy.

The French are preparing for an immediate descent on the island of Alderney.

DUBLIN, May 31.

M'Coon an apothecary is apprehended, and his apprentice deposes, that he has within a few days sold above a thousand ounces of arsenic to various persons who were servants.

The Rebels of Wicklow county have stationed themselves on the Black Mountain or Blackmoor Hill two miles from Buffington. They live in tents. They send out large parties to procure provisions and commit depredations.

At Nanenagh, two Roman Catholic priests are ordered to be transported for treason.

The rector of Kyle and his whole family, infants and all, have been butchered by the rebels. The families of Mr. Bookey, Mr. Barrington, and others, have shared the same fate.

Certain insurgents are encamped on the unassailable position of Glandelough. Here they will be starved to terms.

The insurgent camp at Blackmoor Hill, has been taken possession of by government and the rebels driven from it—with the loss of their provisions and camp materials, and 7 of their horde. They were 1000 strong—and were defeated by about 100.

June 2.

Among the rebels near Narragmore, was an Amazonian leader. She fired two shot at the col. of the regular troops. She is taken; but the treason act cannot well be literally put in force against her.

Toulon fleet has no horses on board. It has saddles and bridles and orders to procure horses at the place of their debarkation.

June 4.

News is just received of an action at Ballycanew, in which 200 rebels were slain.

At Rochfourg, the rebels were burning several houses, when troops approached. They attacked the advanced party, routed them and killed their worthy leader, lieut Buckley, mangling his body in the most shocking manner, at the coming up of the main body they fled.

FEVERSHAM, May 21.

135 men from Whitstable, 119 from Feversham, and 92 from Milton, have just voluntarily entered the navy.

SWITZERLAND, May 9.

Citizen Bay, president of the chamber of administration of Berne, has been arrested in the midst of the electoral assembly, by order of the French commissary, Rouhiere, for having represented the impossibility of complying with the demands of France, for the immediate payment of the required contribution. The Helvetic directory complained of this gross outrage; but Bay on the 12th remained in custody.

LONDON, May 26.

Sir R. Strachan is bombarding the town of Havre de Grace, and has already destroyed several gun boats.

It is said the commandant of Ostend was arrested after the late affair.

May 30.

About twelve English privateers, fitted out at Gibraltar, having taken several valuable prizes, amounting in number to about 130, for immediate security, they were carried into Malta; which port, before they could carry off their prizes, was blockaded by a French force. His majesty's ships Medusa of 50 guns, the Inconstant frigate of 36 guns and Le Bonne Citoyenne of 24 guns were then dispatched to relieve the privateers and to assist them in bringing away their prizes. When they had reached the place of their destination and before they could effect the service on which they were dispatched, another French force, still more superior succeeded in blocking up the frigates. In consequence of this intelligence, Sir Horatio Nelson was dispatched with ten sail of the line, as well to relieve the blockade of the privateers and the frigates, as to watch the operations of the Toulon fleet.

June 6.

Gen Dundas in Ireland, having issued a proclamation, promising pardon to such insurgents as would surrender themselves, profess contrition, and take the oath of allegiance, it was moved that he should be tried by a court martial but it did not obtain.

June 7.

The French official return of English prisoners taken at Ostend, states them at 1424, (exclusive of 150 killed and wounded,) viz. 2 Maj. Gens. 5 Aids. 5 Officers of rank, 25 captains, 29 Lts. 1 Sea Captain, 1200 Subalterns and Soldiers, and 150 Sailors. They are to be removed to Brussels.

June 8.

Yesterday arrived the Waterford and Donaughadee Mails. The rebels, to the amount of 16,000 are encamped on the mountain of Forth situated near the sea, about ten miles from Wexford, so advantageously, as will require a great military force to dislodge them. Their front is protected by a numerous body of horse, and eight pieces of artillery, and the sea is in their rear. Here they intend to make their grand stand. They have their apprehensions, and are determined, at any rate to sell their lives dearly and sooner than surrender to throw themselves into the sea.

Another account states, that the rebels have been driven from Wexford, with the loss of 900 men, but that the king's military also experienced great loss, the pikes of the insurgents (14 feet in length) preventing the effectual use of the bayonet. It is said a company of the North Cork Militia and a detachment of Meath Militia have been all cut off by the rebels.

General Dundas has demanded a court martial.

A fellow apprehended at Dublin has confessed concern in a plan for burning Paliament house; and that he fired the house of Commons a few years since.

The Hydra frigate of 38 guns has driven a French frigate and two corvettes on shore near Havre. The frigate was set on fire and abandoned. It is probable the Toulon fleet is bound for the S W of Ireland.

Letters from Lisbon, say Nelson has again joined Earl St Vincents, which being also joined by Curtis consisted of 32 sail of the line—with which he was determined to go in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, leaving a small squadron to watch Cadiz.

Privateer Caroline, of Nantz, of 18 guns and 125 men, is taken.

Notwithstanding all caution in acquainting Lady Fitzgerald, with the death of her husband she fainted, and when recovering from that fit, fell into a delirium.

July 9.

The French have imposed contributions on the Canton of Berne to the amount of half a million sterling. They have robbed the inhabitants of their money and plate. From the city of Berne they have sent to France sixty waggons loaded with plunder.

It is with heart-felt sorrow we announce, that the spirit of rebellion in Ireland, so far from being subdued by the vigorous measure adopted by government, continues to spread its baneful influence to parts remotely situated from the metropolis. The county of Wexford, which has ever been distinguished for inflexible loyalty, now stands foremost in the scene of outrageous disaffection, and presents a more hostile and formidable front to his majesty's forces than any other part of the kingdom.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, June 1.

WHITEHALL, June 1.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Dublin Castle, May 28, half past four P. M.

My Lord,

Intelligence has been received that the insurrection is spreading southward, and has broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; and I have to inform your Grace, with infinite concern, that the rebels in that quarter have assembled in such force that they have cut off a party of 100 men of the North-Cork militia, who were sent to meet them. Col Foote, who has returned to Wexford, states the numbers of the rebels to be at least 4000, and a great number of them mounted. Measures are taken to march against this body, and I hope they will be met and defeated. I have received accounts from Col Campbell, at Athy, between whom, and Gen Dundas the communication has been stopped, that he has had partial engagements with the rebels; that at Monastereven and Carlow they have been defeated, 400 killed at the latter place, and 30 at the former. He also informs gen Lake that his men are in high spirits. I will not close this letter till the last moment of the mail leaving Dublin, that I may give your Grace the last information. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) CAMDEN.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

No further accounts have been received from the country since the middle of the day. Gen. Lake went to Naas last night, and is not yet returned.

I inclose your grace the publication put forth this day by the Roman Catholics.

To such of the Deluded People now in Rebellion against his Majesty's Government in this Kingdom as profess the Roman Catholic Religion:

The undersigned Roman Catholics of Ireland feel themselves earnestly called on to remonstrate with such of the deluded people of that persuasion as are now engaged in open rebellion against his majesty's government, on the wicked tendency and consequences of the conduct which they have embraced. They apprehend with equal horror and concern, that such deluded men, in addition to the crime committed against the alleigance which they owe to his majesty, have in some instances, attempted to give to their designs a color of zeal for the religion which they profess!—The undersigned profess equally with them the Roman Catholic Religion—some of them are bishops of that persuasion, others are heads of the leading families who profess that religion, and others are men of the same persuasion, who, by an honorable industry have under the Constitution now sought to be subverted, raised themselves to a situation which affords them, in the most extensive sense, all the comforts of life. The undersigned of each description concur in entreating such of the deluded who have taken up arms against the established government, or entered into engagements tending to that effect, to return to their allegiance—and by relinquishing the treasonable plans in which they are engaged, to entitle themselves to that mercy which their lawful Governors anxiously wish to extend to them. A contrary conduct will inevitably subject them to loss of life and property, and expose their families to ignominy and beggary—whilst at the same time it will throw on the religion, of which they profess to be the advocates, the most indelible stain; on this point the unfortunately deluded will do well to consider, whether the true interests and honor of the Roman Catholic religion are likely to be most considered by the Bishops of that persuasion—by the antient families who profess that religion, and who have resisted every temptation to relinquish it—by men who at once professing it, and submitting to the present constitution, have arrived at a state of affluence which gratifies every wish; or by a set of desperate and profligate men, availing themselves of the want of education and experience in those who they seek to use as instruments for gratifying their own wicked and interested views—at all events, the undersigned feel themselves bound to rescue their names, and, as far as in them lies, the religion which they profess, from the ignominy which each would incur from an appearance of acquiescence in such criminal and irreligious conduct; and they hesitate not to declare, that the accomplishment of the views of the deluded of their persuasion, if effected, must be effected by the downfall of the clergy—of the ancient families—and respectable commercial men of the Roman Catholic religion.

The undersigned individuals of each of which description, hereby publicly declare their determination to stand or fall with the present existing Constitution.

The private advices received by the Mail yesterday state that tranquility has been restored in the county of Kildare, by the submission or reduction of the insurgents in that quarter. Some say that several thousand rebels have thrown themselves on the mercy of General Dundas, and promised to repair the bridges which they have destroyed; while others assert that they were surrounded by the King's troops, and made prisoners.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald is arrived at the house of the Duke of Leinster, her brother in law, in Harley street, in consequence of the summon which she lately received from the Irish government to quit that kingdom. It is said, that her ladyship means to proceed to Hamburgh conformably to an order of his Grace of Portland to that effect.

Mr. Pelham is arrived from Ireland, and it is said he does not mean to return to his official situation in that country.

June 1.

PITT and TIERNEY.

Common Council.

A court was held yesterday at Guildhall; present the lord mayor, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Common Sergeant, several Aldermen, and upwards of fifty commoners.

Mr. Deputy Birch, after arguing some time on the late duel between the minister and Mr. Tierney, made the following motion; viz.

That this court, duly sensible of the great importance of preserving in their purity the privileges enjoyed by the representatives of this free and independent country in parliament, and conceiving the freedom of debate to be the chief pillar and most lasting security of those privileges, reflect, with the deepest regret, on a late unprecedented event, wherein the right hon. Mr. Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer, on account of public difference of sentiment in the British senate, was invited, as a test of honor, to the rash ordeal of private wrong; and seriously lament, that the dignity of parliamentary debate has been violated by terminating in recourse to arms.

Mr. Waitham entirely disapproved of the motion, and imagined, by the deputy's introduction to it on the business, that he intended to have moved the court to congratulate the minister on the fortunate termination of the event.

Mr. Hodgston expressed himself entirely against the motion, and was much surprised at the worthy deputy's bringing a question of that nature before the court. He concluded by lamenting that both the gentlemen were not taken into custody for setting such an example, particularly on the sabbath day.

Several other gentlemen expressed their disapprobation of the motion; upon which Mr. Deputy Birch requested leave to withdraw it; which was immediately consented to.

BOSTON, August 8.

TRIBUTE OF HONOR.

Information being received yesterday, that our beloved President, was approaching his residence, the Independent Cavalry, of this town, commanded by capt. Amory, proceeded to Watertown, where we learn his excellency will be this forenoon. He will arrive at Quincy about noon this day.

Among the candidates of the approaching election in New-Hampshire, of Federal Representatives, for that state, in the next Congress we note with pleasure the name of Joseph Dennie Esq.—a gentleman whose spendid talents, inflexible integrity and pre-eminent attachment to his country's interest, have justly entitled him to this mark of respect and confidence from his discerning fellow citizens.

Quarter-master-General Davis, has taken a view of the heights at Nantasket, and Governor's island, preparatory to the intended fortifications thereon. A furnace for heating balls, will be erected on the former.

The Dublin yeomanry corps have been disarmed suspected of a league with the rebels. The person who discovered the plan of the insurgents has been pensioned, and is gone to England.—By the discovery, the deposit of the rebel arms; the great Seal for regenerated Ireland, and the dress of the to be Directory, were detected. A reinforcement of ten thousand men is to sail from England to Ireland.

FRENCH PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from captain John Cruft, late master of the brig Sally, of this port, dated Baltimore, July 30.

"I have again experienced a fate similar to that of my last voyage, being captured by French frigate La Decade, and sent into Cayenne, there condemned both vessel and cargo, in the most unjustifiable manner, and myself and crew turned ashore without a farthing. In this situation I made application to both the commander of the frigate, and the commissary of the port, for a small part of my adventure, to support me, or even part of my cabin stores, that were left, but was by them treated with an eye of contempt, and refused even to a biscuit. This treatment might only be expected from the most uncivilized, and savage nation, but at present, I compute the French to be no better, as they certainly are possessed with neither the principles of men, nor the feelings of humanity. Liberty, which they first contended for, is now changed into greater slavery than in the reign of any of their kings, as never was there a monarch yet ever reigned, that was invested with so much power, as the Directory's agent in Cayenne; he has both the military and the civil power in his hands, and can put to death whom he pleases, without any trial; several instances, which had happened just before my arrival, by his ordering several black soldiers shot for only complaining of their allowance of provisions, not being sufficient to support them.—Americans were treated with disdain, and those of the inhabitants that were any ways disposed well towards them, were forbidden connecting themselves with them.

"Reasons assigned for condemnation:—1st, being bound to Surinam and a market, as expressed by the clearance.—2d. Role d' Equipage not in order, as by being expressed on the back of it, being given by request of merchants and captains, and not acknowledged by Congress.—3d, it not being witnessed (as they say) of the Notary's signing it, when he did."

List of vessels at Cayenne, July 4th by capt. Cruft who has arrived at Baltimore passenger.

Schr. of Boston, capt. Manner, condemned; schr. of Philadelphia, capt. Clifton, condemned; ship Johanna, Nantucket, capt. Coffin, with 1900 bbls. oil, homeward bound; brig Betsey, capt. Hills, bound to Surinam; brig Betsey, capt. Choate, belonging to Mr. Butler. The two last vessels had not got into the harbour, but lay 2 miles off so that they had not come to trial; but not the least prospect of their being cleared as they condemn all.

Capt. John Cruft, of the brig Sally of this port, bound to Surinam, taken carried into Cayenne, and condemned vessel and cargo; taken by French frigate Decade.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, August 13.

CITY-HOSPITAL REPORT,
From 11th to 12th August.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Barbara Heyser, Walnut near Fifth street.
Rachel David, Bakers alley, between Vine and New street.
Archibald Beattie.
Thomas Biddle, No. 196, North Third st.
Augustus Simon, Fourth street, between Spruce and Union.
John Learson, near Jew burial ground.
Wm. Gurvey, taken in the streets.

DIED SINCE LAST REPORT.

John Yard, ill 4 days previous to admission
Stephen Davis 5 do.
John Porter 5 do.
John Poney 4 do.
Thos. Biddle 6 do.
John Boyle 5 do.

ELOPED—ONE.

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL, EIGHTEEN.

Interred since last report. in City Hospital burial ground—

From the City	3
Suburbs	2
In the night unknown	1
City Hospital	6
Total,	12.

From 12th to 13th August.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

John Elliot, No. 121 South Water-street
Eleanor Cahill, No. 17 Walnut-street
John Kugs, 11th. near Race-street
Elizabeth Wilson, from Germantown
Abraham Pye, Lombard above 6th street
Patrick Dening, Campington.
Bridget Walker, Water, between Arch & Race-streets
Jane Carney, German street, between 3d & 4th streets
Jane Barry, No. 22 Spruce-street.

DIED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Barbara Heyser, ill 3 days previous to ad.
William Dorrin 4 do.
Samuel Alexander 2 do.
Archibald Beattie 10 do.

Remaining in the Hospital 23.

Interred in City Hospital burial ground since last report.

From the City	3
Campington	3
Southwark	2
Alms House	1
City Hospital	4
Total	13.

WM. JONES, *President.*

Attest,
TIMOTHY PAXSON,

Died—yesterday morning, Mrs. LISLE, wife of Mr. James Lisle, merchant, of this city.

——On Friday evening, Mrs. MARIA DELAMAR, wife of Mr. Peter Delamar, formerly an eminent mathematician in the city of Dublin, and now of the university of Pennsylvania.

Yesterdry morning, two men by name Fitzgerald and Dorsey, were apprehended and committed to the prison of this city, for counterfeiting several species of silver coin, viz. French crowns, dollars, quarters and eighths of dollars, and pistareens.

All their materials, such as bellows, dies, &c. were secured, together with a quantity of the coin, in its unfinished state—the dies are well made, and appear to be the work of some hand skilled in coining.

It appears that they have been engaged in the business for three weeks past, but we do not learn that any of their coin has been in circulation; several others were engaged in the business, after whom strict search is making by the constables and other civil officers, and we doubt not, they will soon keep company with their brethren, who are already secured.

We hear that Government have purchased two fast sailing pilot boat schooners, to be employed as packets, to facilitate the conveyance of the mails between the Capital and Charleston and Georgia. Captain Silas Foster, and Captain Pryor, we understand are appointed to command them.

The means taken by the Irish insurgents to conceal their arms from the military, who were constantly in search of them, previous to the commencement of the rebellion, were these:—They packed them up carefully in coffins; and, by making sham funerals, contrived, from time to time, to bury immense quantities of them, which they afterwards dug up as often as occasion required.

Fifty of the elections in France have been annulled. Neither Tallien nor Merlin of Thionville have been returned.

The American dispatches had not been published in France twenty days after their receipt there.

The person who revealed the whole plan of the Irish conspiracy to the English government, has left Dublin, and gone to reside in England on a pension of 300l. per annum.

The King of Prussia will not accede to the demands of the French made at Rastadt congress. French troops are marched to the Rhine to accelerate the cogitations of the congress.

A final treaty of peace is concluded between France and Naples.

The French, in the true spirit of gasconading, have lately set up to sale, in some of the journals, the following mansions in England, viz. the Queen's house, St. James's Park, Portland house, and the Marquis of Buckingham's house at Stowe. Ridiculous as this vaunt appears, we have no doubt but they may have some mock purchasers to keep up the spirit of intoxication which is so much the leading feature of the Great Nation.

A member of the Irish house of commons, speaking of the present disturbances in that country, openly asserted, that a *secret* conspiracy in that country had been *notorious* for five years.

The unhappy inhabitants of Ireland are fleeing from the horrible disquietudes and miseries of their unfortunate country, to any place where they see the door of hospitality opened to receive them—All respectable families that can, are embarking for England.

Dublin is declared out of the King's peace.

The *immaculate* Directory justify their conduct in the recent negotiation with us, by declaring it to be their wish to revive the *golden* age in France.

Nothing has tended so much to inflame the irritable and heated minds of the deluded people of Ireland, as the cruelties practised upon men whom they loved and even idolized—such as their priests and masters. The parish priest of Ninah was publicly flogged: this old man was adored by his flock; and such was the veneration in which he was held, that they considered the violence on his person as an outrage on God, of whose word he was the organ; it was, in their eyes, like trampling on the cross, as a mockery of the host. Another priest of the name of Fenton, was also flogged. These are the acts that have sunk deep into the hearts of the Irish people; the lower orders of whom, tho' easy to be infatuated and misled, are warm in their attachments, and enthusiastic in their reverence of religion and its ministers.

On the 1st of June, upwards of 30,000 Quakers were in London, at their annual meeting.

"The report in a Leyden paper of France having declared war against America, is not confirmed by the last mails.—L. gap

D. Skinner, Esq. a gentleman connected in an eminent mercantile house in Norway, in a state of lunacy, shot himself lately in London.

DUEL between PITT and TIERNEY.

Mr. Pitt, on the 25th May, in the British parliament, proposed a bill for the better supplying the navy with men in the present exigency, and recommended the suspension of all exemptions and protections, for this purpose. Mr Tierney opposed the measure, and reflected on Mr. Pitt as frequently infracting the liberties of British subjects. Mr. Pitt urged the adoption of the bill, commented on Mr. Tierney's speech, and charged his opposition, "as proceeding from a wish to impede the service of the country." Mr. Tierney called to order. The speaker said if the words were designed as a personal reflection, they were unparliamentary & disorderly. Mr Pitt refused to explain or retract. This was on Friday. On Saturday he received a challenge from Mr Tierney, which he accepted. They fought near Abershaw's gibbet on Putney Heath. The Speaker, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Grey, as well as two surgeons, were stationed near the spot. Mr. Pitt went to the ground accompanied by Mr. Rider, in a hack post chaise; Mr. Tierney, with col. Walpole, in a hackney coach. Nearly an hour was spent in endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation before the duel commenced. After the second fire, the seconds insisted that the affair should terminate; and, after a long consultation between the seconds (during which time the two combatants were left in conversation together) the account which has appeared in the different papers was drawn up. Mr Pitt and Mr. Tierney shook hands before they left the ground. Mr. T. sent a note to the minister on Friday, as soon as he left the house of commons. The time and place of meeting were appointed by Mr. Pitt.

EXECUTION OF O'COIGLEY.

O'Coigley, a clergyman, has been executed in Ireland for high treason.

When he arrived at Pennenden Heath, to which place he had been conveyed in the usual manner on a hurdle, he proceeded to read some latin and English prayers. After reading about five minutes, he took an orange out of his pocket, and then a penknife; but his arms being bound behind, he could not cut the orange; upon which he beckoned to a friend, who attended him, saying—"Cut this orange with my penknife: It has been said they would not trust me with a penknife, lest I should cut my throat; but they little knew that I would not deprive myself of the glory of dying in this way."—He desired his friend to keep his penknife for his sake, and to hold some of the pieces of orange, all of which he ate in the course of his devotions. After he had finished the long prayer, he kneeled in the hurdle, and sung a psalm. He then repeated another prayer to himself, with which he concluded.—A Romish clergyman, of the name of Griffiths, who had in vain solicited him to make confessions, gave him absolution. He then shook hands with all around him, and immediately ascended the platform by means of a ladder, and on being tied up to the gallows, he delivered a speech, some parts of which were very violent.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived.	Days
Ship Molly, Hodge	Liverpool 80
Mary Ann, Stewart,	Isle of May 37

The ship Mary Ann Steward sailed from the Isle of May the 4th ult. left there the barque Mars Hathaway, of and for this port to sail in 8 days, and the brig George, Beetham, of and for Boston the next day—the ship Friendship, Coffin, sailed 5 days before the Mare Ann, New-York. July 6, Captain Stewart spoke in lat. 16, long 26, the ship Neutrality, Baker, out 40 days from Boston to Canton, all well.

Seventeen sail of foreign outward bound vessels lay at New Castle on Saturday last.

New York, August, 11.

ARRIVED	DAYS.
Brig William,——,	Philadelphia
Ann, Law,	New Orleans 28
Else, Raymond,	Jeremie 18
Schr. Nancy Wosser,	Virginia 2
Louis, Jones.	Wilmington 5
Sloop Peggy, Bailey,	Do.

Boston, August. 7.

The union, Lunt, from America, was captured by a French privateer May 21.

The aurora, Bartlet, from America for Bilboa, is sent into Plymouth, for examination.

The Two Brothers, of N. York, from Bourdeaux for Hamburgh, is sent into England.

Brig——, Clark, of Boston, is condemned at Guadaloupe,

New-London, August. 8.

The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Nicholson, was spoke Monday afternoon, by Mess Tinker and Gardiner in the Sally; She was between Judith and Newport Light-House. Capt. Nicholson wished to be mentioned in the gazette. A heavy cannonading was heard yesterday afternoon the south side of Long-Island.

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of frit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to

Thomas W. Francis,
No. 98 South Third street

july 18. 5

518

Lands for sale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Broub's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4 A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery ounty, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's urchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a divi- on of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being art of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. ounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſoutherly cor- ner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation about 5611 aces.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe ipto townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſoutherly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1. at the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3357 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore graat by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general driviſon of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland,

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 375 acres.

16. A tract of land wtih the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 23½ tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 incluſive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia-

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia, Jun. 5th, 1798. 2aw

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DAVID and JOHN GRAHAM, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have aſſigned over all their effects, real and perſonal, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their reſpective debts to the aſſignees at their office No. 62 Dock-ſtreet. In failure whereof, legal meaſures will be taken for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

SIMON WALKER, CHARLES GILCHRIST, GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } Aſſignees of DAVID & JOHN GRAHAM.

july 7. tth&s 1ſep.

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAW's Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG*, *No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.*

may 16 §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about halt per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and pertitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditionr are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſe than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were anderſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force- or by reaſon of any civil commotion; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount: One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſurod will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to Houſes and other Buildings.

1ſt. The ſite and poſition; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials; how ſecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in-kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked; Looking glaſſes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. } Feb. 14. 1amtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnerſhip in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

n Market ſtreet, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they preſume (at leaſt to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in buſineſs, their determination to ſerve on the beſt terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Conſtitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boaſt of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themſelves, that their manufacture ſhal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Counteſs of Leiceſter Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which veſſel has been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1ſt day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treaſury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all perſons intereſted therein, are deſired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Waſhington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previouſly ſold at Private ſale.

Thoſe mills in point of ſituation for buſineſs and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick houſe, eighty feet by fifty, almoſt new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millſtones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finiſhed and conſtructed in ſuch a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the ſame time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a ſtrong ſtone building, containing one pair of ſtones, and built in ſuch a manner that the ſecond pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finiſhed, and calculated to carry on extenſively, country work, of which it gets a conſtant ſupply. There is belonging to the ſaid mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be ſold with the mills.

One third of the purchaſe money will be required in ſixty days from the day of ſale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Atſion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton. Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimpliſied and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure.

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

Office for Stamps,

No. 52 Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

ALL ſorts of Blank Stamps, ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the price impreſſed thereon. Alſo printed forms of Bonds, Bills of Lading, &c. and Copperplate Bills of Exchange and Promiſſory Notes &c. at the uſual rate, and the addition of the ſtamp thereunto belonging.

W. YOUNG has conſtantly on hand a large aſſortment of other printed Blanks, and all kinds of Paper, and Stationary, wholeſale and retail.

july 6. 3weod

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty-third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Hampſhire and Pennſylvania, to all perſons having claims under the ſaid reſolutions, to tranſmit to the War-office, within two years after the paſſing of this act, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the proviſions of this act, than thoſe of the following deſcriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. Firſt, thoſe heads of families, and ſingle perſons, not members of any ſuch families, who were reſidents in one of the provinces aforeſaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and who abandoned their ſettlements, in conſequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War againſt Great-Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforeſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as aforeſaid, and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war: and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, or a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States; allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making ſuch intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report ſhall be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſidered at the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatisfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo*, that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, *April* 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmitto the War-Office within two years after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

In the proof of Claims, a ſtrict attention muſt be paid to the requiſitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

july 19 3aw6w

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ſhip Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In cannifters—for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1ſt and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119 CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. 21 PENN-STREET;

18 Bags Freſh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Maſter, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No 21 Penn ſtreet.

july 2. dtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi } Wines in Caſes.
Red Skins

ALSO,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogſheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

2 dtf

Cotton

Cocoa
Anatto Dye, or
Rocoa

Juſt arrived, per the ſchooner Three Siſters, William Shallcroſs, maſter, from Cayenne,

AND FOR SALE AT

No. 22. Little Water-ſtreet, by
JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

june 20 §

DESERTED,

FROM on board the Ship of war Delaware, lying in Nantaſket Road, Joſeph Porter, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 28, born at Concord, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſandy hair and complexion.

Wm. Moon, aged 25, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair and red complexion, born in Philadelphia—the only cloaths taken with him is a ſuit of marine cloathing.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, ſhall receive ten dollars for each, by applying to

W. W. BURROWS,
Major of the Marine Corps.

NOTICE—That the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, is appointed for this hearing before a Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of the State, providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at June term laſt preſented my petition, with a ſchepule annexed, of all my eſtate, real, perſonal, and mixed, rights, and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

june 30.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road Company,

JULY 9, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a Dividend of Eight Dollars per ſhare is declared for the laſt ſix months, which will be appropriated agreeable to a reſolution of the Stockholders of the 12th June, 1797.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

july 9 mtu4w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the mercantile buſineſs in this city, wiſhes to engage in a Counting houſe or office, writes a good hand and underſtands accounts, can be well recommended and ſecurity given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

General Poſt-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next incluſive.

1. From Pittſburg P. by Cannonſburg, Waſhington, Weſt-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muſkingum, eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chilicothe and Maſſey's to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Mayſville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the firſt day of November next and continue until the firſt day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract.

Joſeph Habersham,
Poſt-Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1ſt May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, paſſed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every houſekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townſhips of the Northern Liberties and Moyamenſing, and diſtrict of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by ſea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who ſhall be taken ſick of any diſeaſe whatſoever, between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of November in any year, within twenty days next after ſuch boarder ſhall come to lodge in his or her houſe, ſhall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of ſuch ſickneſs, make report at the Health-Office of the name of ſuch ſick perſon, the time of his or her arrival at the houſe and of his or her being taken ſick, and of the name and place of abode of ſuch houſekeeper; whereupon the Phyſician of the Health-Office ſhall forthwith viſit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of ſuch diſeaſe, that meaſures may be taken to prevent the ſpreading of the infection; and if any houſekeeper ſhall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal juriſdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confeſſion, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a fine to the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, not leſs than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be impoſed at the diſcretion of the court, according to the circumſtances of greater or leſs aggravation attending each particular caſe.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

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